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EXAMINER
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MENDOZA, JUNIOR O

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2423

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/658,545	BAE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	JUNIOR MENDOZA	2423	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 March 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 8, 12, 14 and 15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 15 and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jae-Huk, Jang (UK Patent Application 2,347,588) in view of Yamaguchi (Pub No US 2007/0206518) further in view of Kida et al. (Patent No US 6,335,728) in view of Van Court (Patent No US 5,917,552) in view of Kim (KR 2001-059645) further in view of Ross (Patent No US 5,418,576). Hereinafter, referenced as Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross, respectively.

Regarding **claim 1**, Jang discloses a display apparatus for a mobile terminal for displaying a television video signal in the mobile terminal, comprising:

control means for generating a plurality of commands for execution of a television mode and a communication mode and first user data (Page 5 lines 18-22, figures 1 and 3B; Television image);

a tuner for receiving a television signal of a selected channel (Page 10 lines 1-6 also exhibited on fig 1);

a decoder for decoding the television signal received by said tuner to separate it into said television video signal, an audio signal and synchronous signals (Page 11 lines 12-16 also exhibited on fig 1);

video processing means for, in said television mode, converting said video signal from said decoder into digital video data and then outputting said first user data (Page 12 lines 22-25; NTSC decoder 26 decodes television signal and display unit 40 then outputs the Television image);

and, in said communication mode, outputting second user data generated in said communication mode from said control means (Page 10 lines 3-5, Page 7 lines 1-12; turning off video and sound of television signal in order to output an incoming text message);

wherein, if the communication mode occurs when the television mode is selected, said video processing means displays the communication mode associated data in the second display area (text message area 100) and displays the television video signal in the first display area (TV image, figures 3A, 3B), and copies the communication mode associated data and displays the copied communication mode associated data on the displayed television signal when the television video signal is

scaled up and displayed in the first and second display areas (Page 11 lines 7-25 figures 3A, 3B; text message area 100 may be superimposed over TV image).

However, it is noted that Jang fails to disclose a first user data corresponding to a picture being displayed and then outputting said first user data; a display means having first display area, said display means displaying said frame video data from said video processing means in said first display area in said television mode; a display means having second display area, said second display area displaying said first user data from said video processing means in said second display area and displaying said user data from said video processing means in said first and second display areas in said communication mode.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Yamaguchi discloses a first user data corresponding to a picture being displayed and then outputting said first user data (Figures 4A and 4B; video image and reception signal strength);

a display means having first display area, said display means displaying said frame video data from said video processing means in said first display area in said television mode (Figure 4A, where the first display area corresponds to the video image section 33a)

a display means having second display area, said second display area displaying said first user data from said video processing means in said second display area (Figure 4A, the second display area corresponds to the top portion showing a battery level and reception signal strength which represent the first user data)

and displaying said user data from said video processing means in said first and second display areas in said communication mode (Figure 4B, text message represents the second user data; which modifies the other display areas in order to be displayed on the screen).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Yamaguchi, for the predictable result of allowing the user to be able to see different types of data simultaneously, in order to include navigational features which allow for the user to easily control and interpret video information.

However, it is noted that Jang and Yamaguchi fail to explicitly disclose processing and storing a digital video data on a frame basis and outputting stored video data of a previous frame in a frame period.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kida discloses processing and storing the converted digital video data on a frame basis and outputting stored video data of a previous frame in a frame period (Col. 7 lines 3-57 also exhibited on figure 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang and Yamaguchi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kida, for the purpose of implementing a temporary memory that can compensate for a difference in a rate of flow of data or any delays that have previously occurred.

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi and Kida fail to explicitly disclose that a format scaler for scaling a size of video data to a predetermined frame size on the basis of synchronous signals.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Van Court discloses a decoder for decoding synchronous signals (Col. 3 lines 40-48, figure 1; decoder 12 separates the received sync signals, where the sync signals are send to clock and timing generator 44 via bus 28);

a format scaler (data formatter 24) for scaling a size of video data to a predetermined frame size on the basis of synchronous signals (Col. 1 lines 58-64, col. 5 lines 9-20, figures 1 and 3; the HSYNC and VSYNC signals of the decoded video signal are measured in order to determine frame scaling factors).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi and Kida by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Van Court, for the predictable result of including horizontal and vertical synchronization signals which allow receiver devices to measure and interpret the way video frames should be presented in a display (see Van Court col. 1 lines 31-37).

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida and Van Court fail to explicitly disclose that if a mobile terminal is set to a communication mode, stopping operations of said tuner and decoder.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kim discloses that if a mobile terminal is set to a communication mode, stopping operations of said tuner and decoder (Page 9

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lines 10-15, page 11 lines 8-12; blocking power of portable device's television components while in phone mode).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida and Van Court by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kim, for the purpose of saving battery and preventing interference with the voice call (See Kim - Page 9 lines 14-15).

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim are silent to explicitly disclose block-coping communication mode associated data and displaying the block-copied communication mode associated data on a displayed television signal.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Ross discloses block-coping communication mode associated data (Col. 5 lines 34-39; such as on-screen display messages, teletext) and displaying the block-copied communication mode associated data on a displayed television signal (Abstract, col. 2 lines 16-31, col. 3 lines 18-27 figures 1 and 2; superimposing on screen text message data together with a video image, where the on screen text message data pixels output either the text data or the picture signal for each pixel generated character).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Ross, for the predictable result of managing computing resources in a more efficient manner reducing processing of video picture data that is not viewed by the user.



Regarding **claim 2**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 1; moreover, Jang discloses that said video processing means includes: an analog/digital (A/D) converter for converting said video signal from said decoder into said digital video data (Page 12 lines 22-25 also exhibited on fig 1);

first memory (Page 11 lines 17-26; Page 14 lines 24-27; Page 15 lines 19-21) and a memory controller for (Page 5 lines 18-22), in said television mode, storing video data and outputting said video data and repeating these storage (Page 19 lines 13-25; page 12 lines 18-27 timing control section),

outputting said first user data (television image) and repeating these storage and output operations (Page 12 lines 22-25; NTSC decoder 26 decodes television signal and display unit 40 then outputs the Television image),

and in said communication mode storing said second user data in said first memory and/or second memory and outputting the stored said second user data (Page 14 lines 24-27).

However, it is noted that Jang and Yamaguchi fail to explicitly disclose a second and third memory; storing video data of a current frame in second or third memory at the same time as outputting video data of a previous frame stored in said third or second memory, outputting first user data stored in a first memory upon completing the output of said video data of said previous frame and repeating there storage and output operations.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kida discloses a second and third memory (Figure 3, frame memories 24A and 24B);

storing video data of a current frame in second or third memory at the same time as outputting video data of a previous frame stored in said third or second memory (Col. 7 lines 3-57 figure 3),

outputting first user data stored in a first memory (future frame memory 24A) upon completing the output of said video data of said previous frame (frame memory 24B) and repeating there storage and output operations (Col. 7 lines 13-35 figure 3; switches 21 and 22 switch between frame memories 24A and 24B respectively).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang and Yamaguchi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kida, for the purpose of implementing a temporary memory that can compensate for a difference in a rate of flow of data or any delays that have previously occurred.

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi and Kida fail to explicitly disclose t a format scaler.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Van Court discloses a format scaler (Col. 1 lines 58-64, col. 5 lines 9-20, figures 1 and 3; data formatter 24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi and Kida by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Van Court, for the predictable result of including horizontal and vertical synchronization signals which allow receiver

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devices to measure and interpret the way video frames should be presented in a display (see Van Court col. 1 lines 31-37).

Regarding **claim 3**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 2; moreover, Jang discloses that said video processing means further includes an on-screen display (OSD) controller (MSP 30) for designating, copying and displaying a desired area of said first user data (Page 15 lines 4-12 figure 1; MSP 30 controls OSD 34) stored in said first memory (Page 11 lines 17-26; Page 14 lines 24-27; Page 15 lines 19-21).

Regarding **claim 8**, Jang discloses a method for displaying a television video signal in a mobile terminal with a display unit, said display unit having a video data display area and a user data display area, said method comprising the steps of:

a) determining in a standby mode whether said mobile terminal is set to a television mode or communication mode (Page 5 lines 18-22);

b) if said mobile terminal is set to said television mode, controlling a tuner (TV tuner 20) to select a desired television channel (Page 4 lines 1-5; Page 10 lines 25-26; page 11 lines 1-2);

c) receiving, by said tuner, a television signal over the selected television channel and separating, by a decoder, the received television signal into said television video signal, an audio signal and synchronous signals (Page 19 lines 13-25);

d) converting said separated video signal into video data, and the outputting video data with first user data (Page 12 lines 22-25; NTSC decoder 26 decodes television signal and display unit 40 then outputs the Television image);

e), if said mobile terminal is set to said communication mode, storing said second user data generated in said communication mode in said memory unit (Page 7 lines 1-12, where second user data is a text message);

wherein the method further comprises: f) if the communication mode occurs when the television mode is selected, said video processing means displays the communication mode associated data in the second display area (text message area 100) and displays the television video signal in the first display area (TV image, figures 3A, 3B), and copies the communication mode associated data and displays the copied communication mode associated data on the displayed television signal when the television video signal is scaled up and displayed in the first and second display areas (Page 11 lines 7-25 figures 3A, 3B; text message area 100 may be superimposed over TV image).

However, it is noted that Jang fails to disclose displaying the stored said second user data in said video data display area and user data display area of said display unit.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Yamaguchi discloses displaying the stored said second user data in said video data display area and user data display area

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of said display unit (Figure 4A, image section 33a; Figure 4B, text message represents the second user data).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Yamaguchi, for the predictable result of allowing the user to be able to see different types of data simultaneously, in order to include navigational features which allow for the user to easily control and interpret video information.

However, it is noted that Jang and Yamaguchi fail to explicitly disclose converting a video signal into video data of a current frame, storing the video data of the current frame and the first user data corresponding to a selected channel in memory, outputting video data of a previous frame stored in said memory unit to the video data display area of a display unit; and then outputting said first user data stored in said memory unit to said user data display area of said display unit upon completing the output of said video data of said previous frame.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kida discloses converting a video signal into video data of a current frame (A/D 21 and image data processing circuit 23), storing the video data of the current frame and the first user data corresponding to a selected channel in memory (future frame memory 24A), outputting video data of a previous frame stored in said memory unit (frame memory 24B) to the video data display area of a display unit (Col. 7 lines 3-57 also exhibited on figure 3).

and then outputting said first user data stored in said memory unit (future frame memory 24A) to said user data display area of said display unit upon completing the output of said video data of said previous frame (frame memory 24B) (Col. 7 lines 13-35 figure 3; switches 21 and 22 switch between frame memories 24A and 24B respectively).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang and Yamaguchi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kida, for the purpose of implementing a temporary memory that can compensate for a difference in a rate of flow of data or any delays that have previously occurred.

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi and Kida fail to explicitly disclose converting video signal into video data in response to synchronous signals and scaling a size of video data to a predetermined frame size on the basis of synchronous signals.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Van Court discloses a decoder for decoding synchronous signals (Col. 3 lines 40-48, figure 1; decoder 12 separates the received sync signals, where the sync signals are send to clock and timing generator 44 via bus 28);

converting video signal into video data in response to synchronous signals and scaling (data formatter 24) a size of video data to a predetermined frame size on the basis of synchronous signals (Col. 1 lines 58-64, col. 5 lines 9-20, figures 1 and 3; the HSYNC and VSYNC signals of the decoded video signal are measured in order to determine frame scaling factors).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi and Kida by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Van Court, for the predictable result of including horizontal and vertical synchronization signals which allow receiver devices to measure and interpret the way video frames should be presented in a display (see Van Court col. 1 lines 31-37).

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida and Van Court fail to explicitly disclose that if a mobile terminal is set to a communication mode, stopping operations of said tuner and decoder.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kim discloses that if a mobile terminal is set to a communication mode, stopping operations of said tuner and decoder (Page 9 lines 10-15, page 11 lines 8-12; blocking power of portable device's television components while in phone mode).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida and Van Court, by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kim, for the purpose of saving battery and preventing interference with the voice call (Page 9 lines 14-15).

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim are silent to explicitly disclose block-coping communication mode associated data and displaying the block-copied communication mode associated data on a displayed television signal.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Ross discloses block-coping communication mode associated data (Col. 5 lines 34-39; such as on-screen display

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messages, teletext) and displaying the block-copied communication mode associated data on a displayed television signal (Abstract, col. 2 lines 16-31, col. 3 lines 18-27 figures 1 and 2; superimposing on screen text message data together with a video image, where the on screen text message data pixels output either the text data or the picture signal for each pixel generated character).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Ross, for the predictable result of managing computing resources in a more efficient manner reducing processing of video picture data that is not viewed by the user.

Regarding **claim 9**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose all the limitations of claim 9; therefore, claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 2.

Regarding **claims 13 and 15**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose all the limitations of claims 13 and 15; therefore, claims 13 and 15 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 1, 2 and 8.



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Regarding **claim 17**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 13; moreover, Jang discloses a voice communication mode and determining if communication mode is determined to be a voice communication mode (Page 3 lines 17-25 and page lines 1-19)

However, it is noted that Jang fails to disclose displaying said second user data in said user data display area of said display unit.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Yamaguchi discloses displaying said second user data in said user data display area of said display unit (Figure 4B, text message represents the second user data).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Yamaguchi, or the purpose of allowing the user to be able to see different types of data simultaneously, which is more efficient and convenient for the user.

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4. **Claim 4** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross further in view of Ng (Patent No US 6,681,285). Hereinafter, referenced as Ng.

Regarding **claim 4**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 3; however, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim fail to explicitly disclose that said video processing means further includes an Inter Integrated Circuit (I2C) controller for transferring channel control data from said control means to said tuner in an I2C communication manner.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Ng discloses that said video processing means further includes an Inter Integrated Circuit (I2C) controller for transferring channel control data from said control means to said tuner in an I2C communication manner (Col. 2 lines 24-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Ng, for the purpose of promoting robustness and interoperability, by implementing a computer bus that allows simplicity and low manufacturing cost.

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5. **Claims 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross further in view of Barile (Pub No US 2002/0093531). Hereinafter, referenced as Barile.

Regarding **claim 5**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 2; however, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim fail to explicitly disclose that a memory controller is adapted to output video data of a frame being displayed on said display means as a still picture in response to a capture key input; and said control means is adapted to access said video data being output as said still picture.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Barile discloses that a memory controller is adapted to output video data of a frame being displayed on said display means as a still picture in response to a capture key input (Paragraph [0046]); and said control means is adapted to access said video data being output as said still picture (Paragraph [0020], the processor controls and coordinates the functioning of the mobile terminal and the data stored in memory).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Barile, for the purpose of expanding the capabilities of the device allowing the users to capture images, which expands the marketability if the device attracting more future customers.

Regarding **claim 6**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 2; however, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim fail to explicitly disclose that a memory controller is adapted to rotate and output a picture being displayed on said display means in response to a rotate key input.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Barile discloses that said memory controller is adapted to rotate and output a picture being displayed on said display means in response to a rotate key input (Paragraph [0035]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Barile, for the purpose of providing capabilities to the user to interact with the display with different views which adds comfort and flexibility to the device.

Regarding **claim 7**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim, Ross and Barile disclose the display apparatus as set forth in claim 6; Van Court discloses scaling and outputting said pictured (see claims 1).

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim fail to explicitly disclose a memory controller adapted to scale up and output a picture.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Barile discloses t a memory controller adapted to scale up and output a picture (Paragraph [0035] figs 4-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Barile, for the purpose of providing capabilities to the user to interact with the display with different views which adds comfort and flexibility to the device, introducing an enhanced interaction with the device.

Regarding **claims 10 and 11**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim, Ross and Barile disclose all the limitations of claims 10 and 11; therefore, claims 10 and 11 are rejected for the same reasons as in claim 5 and 6, respectively.

Regarding **claim 12**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim, Ross and Barile disclose the method as set forth in claim 11; moreover, Barile discloses that the step of outputting the currently displayed picture if the rotation is made by 90 degree or 270 degree or substantially 90 degree or substantially 270 degree (Paragraph [0035], the user can turn the device sideways by 90 degrees and view a larger image) and the step of scaling up said picture (Paragraph [0035] figs 4-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Barile, for the purpose of providing capabilities to the user to interact with the display with different

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views which adds comfort and flexibility to the device, introducing an enhanced interaction with the device.

Regarding **claim 14**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose steps a, b, c, d, f, g and h; therefore these steps are rejected for the same reason as in claim 13.

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim fail to explicitly disclose that upon generation of a screen adjustment command at said step d), rotating currently displayed picture and displaying the resulting picture on said display unit at a full screen size.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Barile discloses that that upon generation of a screen adjustment command at said step d), rotating currently displayed picture and displaying the resulting picture on said display unit at a full screen size (Paragraph [0035]) and the step of scaling up said picture (Col. 4 lines 29-30; col. 5 lines 10-20 also exhibited on fig 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Barile, for the purpose of providing capabilities to the user to interact with the display with different views which adds comfort and flexibility to the device.

Regarding **claim 18**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim, Ross and Barile disclose the method as set forth in claim 14; moreover, Jang discloses that step h) further includes the steps of: g-l) displaying said second user data on a desired position of the displayed television picture in an OSD manner, if said communication mode is determined to be a voice communication mode (Page 12 lines 9-13).

6. **Claim 16** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross further in view of Yui (Patent No US 6,885,406). Hereinafter referenced as Yui.

Regarding **claim 16**, Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court, Kim and Ross disclose the terminal as set forth in claim 15; moreover, the limitations of claim 2 are included in claim 16; therefore those limitations are rejected for the same reasons as in claim 2.

However, it is noted that Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim fail to explicitly disclose outputting the stored wall paper data.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Yui discloses outputting the stored wall paper data (Col. 8 lines 11-17, any display system can display a background retrieved from memory).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Jang, Yamaguchi, Kida, Van Court and Kim by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Yui, for the purpose of enhancing the appearance of the interface.



***Conclusion***

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JUNIOR MENDOZA whose telephone number is (571)270-3573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Koenig can be reached on (571)272-7296. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Examiner  
Art Unit 2423

/J. M./  
June 3, 2011

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2423